WEBINAR WEDNESDAYS



Wednesday, February 24, 2021

Working with the Deaf, Hard of Hearing & DeafBlind Communities

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Distributed by:

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Cultural Sensitivity Training

Arizona Prosecuting Attorneys'
Advisory Council
February 24, 2021

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Goals & Objectives

- Participants will learn how to address the unique needs of people with hearing loss.
- Participants will learn about available resources to meet the specific needs of their clients.
- Participants will demonstrate an understanding of cultural factors of the various communities, communication techniques, interpreting services, technology and effective communication.

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- To better benefit from our training, Zoom is best viewed on a desktop or laptop computer, not a mobile device.
- Make sure your microphone is muted.
- Click on "Live Transcript" icon on the bottom to turn on subtitles to view live captioning.
 - To effectively see the interpreters and the presenter, mute your video.

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If yo	Type your questions/comments in the Chat box.	
Q	Unmute your microphone before speaking. Our interpreters can sign for you.	
0	Please unmute your video before you start to speak. That way we can see face expressions including lipreading.	

Arizona Commission for the deaf and the hard of hearing

About ACDHH

- Established in 1977.
- Statewide information referral and resource center on issues which concern the deaf, deafblind and hard of hearing communities.
- Work closely with other state, local and national agencies. ACDHH is a clearinghouse of information.
- 14 commissioners.
- 17 staff members.

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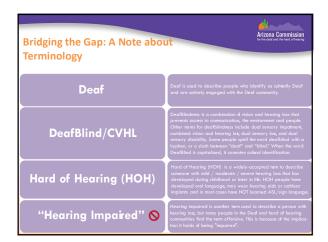


- MISSION: The purpose of the Arizona Commission for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing is to ensure, in partnership with the public and private sector, accessibility for the Deaf, Hard of Hearing, and DeafBlind to improve their quality of life.
- VISION: An energetic and innovative team, ACDHH is a national leader in the provision of communication access, support services and community empowerment throughout the Grand Canyon State.









Involving your client...

Prosecutors, Law Enforcement, and Advocates and others are encouraged to consult with their clients about the type of accommodations that are needed in order to make its facilities and environment accessible.

The accommodation that is appropriate for one client may not be successful in achieving effective communication for other clients. Similarly, an accommodation that is effective in one situation may not be effective for a different situation.

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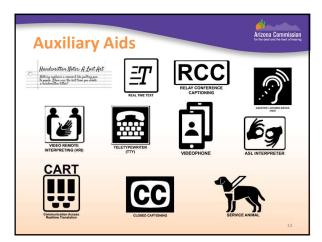
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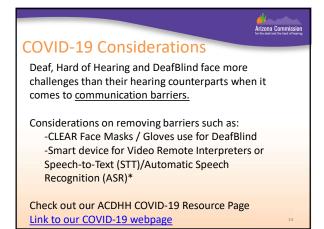
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Effective Communication

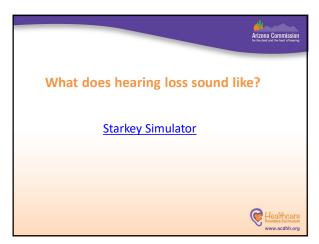
"The ADA requires that Title II entities (State and local governments) and Title III entities (businesses and nonprofit organizations that serve the public) communicate effectively with people who have communication disabilities. The goal is to ensure that communication with people with these disabilities is equally effective as communication with people without disabilities."

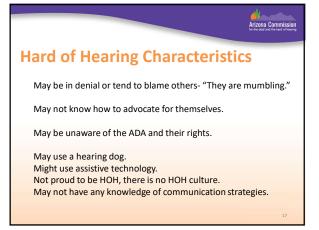
Link to ADA Effective Communication Information











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- Hearing in large group situations.
- Following conversations when there are multiple speakers.
- Understanding what is said in noisy background situations (reverberant environments).
- Poor lighting, light behind the person speaking, high ceilings, lots of glass.
- And...Cognitive Fatigue!

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Strategies for Effective Communication

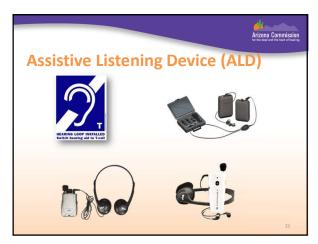


- Get the person's attention first
- Make sure they can see your face
- Be aware of background noise and lighting
- Rephrase/Say it a different way/ Add new clues
- Be mindful of obstacles that may hide your mouth.
- Separate or clump your words/sentences
- Distance matter
- Speak up.....Shouting does not help
- Sit in semi-circle (visual mouths help with lip reading)
- Use CART "captioning"

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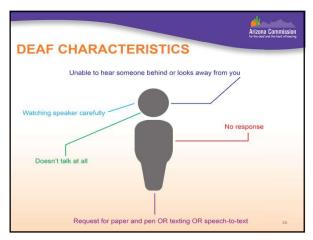




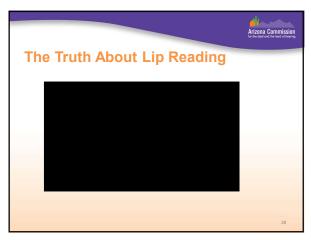




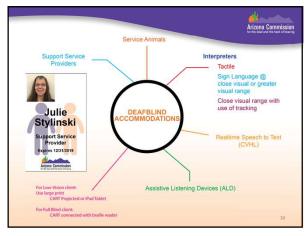














Support Service Providers (SSP)

Support Service Providers are specially trained professionals who enable people who have combined vision and hearing loss to access their environments and make informed decision.

SSPs provide them with visual and environmental information, sighted guide services, and communication accessibility.

The SSPs are not interpreters. They do not analyze the content.

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Interpreters

ADA Title III Definition: § 36.104 Definitions

Qualified interpreter means an interpreter who, via a video remote interpreting (VRI) service or an on-site appearance, is able to interpret effectively, accurately, and impartially, both receptively and expressively, using any necessary specialized vocabulary. Qualified interpreters include, for example, sign language interpreters, oral transliterators, and cued-language transliterators.

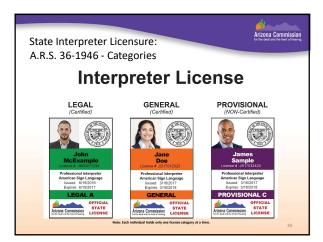
28 CFR 35.160: prohibits public entities from requiring a person with a disability to provide their own interpreter and from relying on a minor child to interpret.

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Best Practices: Working with Interpreters

- Request interpreters as far in advance as possible.
- Provide details related to the assignment in advance (consumer name, language needs, any special instructions that interpreters need to know in advance i.e. seating arrangements, review court documents, etc.)
- Request a CDI team when necessary.
- Speak directly to the Deaf client, not the interpreter.
- Do not seek advice from the interpreter while he or she is interpreting.
- Check with your client which interpreting method is best to for that person prior to meeting with the client. (ASL, Oral, Tactile, etc.)





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Interpreter Qualifications



- Legal A any setting, including legal
- Legal C any setting except legal, unless teamed with a Legal A
- Legal D Certified Deaf Interpreter, any setting including legal
- General any setting except legal; request additional training in Mental Health or QMHI
- Provisional B must be teamed with General or Legal to work in Medical, Mental Health, or platform/performance settings
- Provisional C must be teamed with General or Legal at all
- Provisional D Deaf Interpreter; must be teamed with General or Legal at all times



Interpreters: Video Remote Interpreting (VRI)

If VRI is chosen, all of the following specific performance standards must be met according to the Department of Justice:

- •Real-time, full-motion video and audio over a dedicated high-speed, wide-bandwidth video connection or wireless connection that delivers high-quality video images that do not produce lags, choppy, blurry, or grainy images, or irregular pauses in communication;
- •A sharply delineated image that is large enough to display the interpreter's face, arms, hands, and fingers, and the face, arms, hands, and fingers of the person using sign language, regardless of his or her body position;
- •A clear, audible transmission of voices; and
- Adequate staff training to ensure quick set-up and proper operation.

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Limitations of VRI



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- Two-dimensional depiction of a three-dimensional language
- Limited access to environmental information
- Exacerbates stress in highly emotional/sensitive situations
- Generally ineffective for individuals with:
 - Mobility limitations
 - Impaired vision
 - Cognitive/Intellectual disabilities
 - Mental illness/Severe mental illness
 - Non-standard language use





